

## EXEMPTIONS THE DAY'S DRAFT FEATURE

Nation Is First  
In Exemption,  
Declares CrowderIndividuals Must Give Way  
to Interests of  
Many

Requirements Stricter

Government Leads the Way  
in Restricting Service on Ac-  
count of Occupations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Renewed emphasis was laid by Provost Marshal General Crowder to-day upon the fact that Congress framed the army draft law in the interest of the nation, not of the individual. For that reason the lines are being drawn tight in the matter of exemptions.

The government has acted slowly in bringing home to the people the rigid character of the draft act. There has been much discussion of the exemption problem, based on an erroneous view of the law's purpose, which assumed that married men, for instance, would be exempted without question and that the burden of military duty was to be carried fully by the single man among the 10,000,000 registered.

General Crowder has taken the position in recent rulings that married men will be exempted only when it is to the interest of the government that they should be excused from service. If the removal of the drafted man from his family circle probably would result in the family becoming a public burden it is to the interest of the government to leave him in his civil occupation.

Government Takes Lead

An interpretation similarly rigid has now been placed upon exemptions for industrial reasons. The government has taken the lead in scrutinizing closely individual cases among its employees before asking that they be exempted. Bureau chiefs, who must file affidavits with the proper board showing that a man is indispensable before he can be excused, have been instructed to exercise the greatest care. Wherever there is doubt a call to military service prevails and no exemption is asked.

District boards throughout the country have been instructed to make the government's action their guide in dealing with claims for exemption of men in private employment. An employer seeking exemption for a man he considers indispensable must make a showing in regard to that business. He must prove to the board's satisfaction that his industry is necessary to the public interest or to the maintenance of the military establishment, and supplement this with affidavits showing that the particular individual

is indispensable to the industry. Circumstances of employment must be stated and reasons given as to why it would be impossible to replace the registered man with another, not of military age, or with a woman.

Many Attempted Evasions

Reports to the provost marshal general have indicated plainly that whole-sale attempts to evade the draft through the dependency clause of the regulations is in progress in many places. The additional cautions sent to district boards in regard to industrial exemptions, it is hoped, will forestall similar attempts as that stage of proceedings is reached. The government is also in a strong position in regard to discharges granted by the local selection boards because of dependents, as an appeal has been recorded automatically in each case, and it will be possible to reopen it before the district board and make sure that no evasion of duty has been permitted.

The office force at General Crowder's headquarters has been materially reduced, as virtually all the officers who aided him in the huge task of carrying through the draft now have been detailed to the National Army. The great work of the Provost Marshal General is nearly completed. The machinery of the draft has been erected, and the office of the Provost Marshal General will now settle down to the routine of keeping that machinery in operation.

Draft in Supreme Court

A test of the constitutionality of the draft law will come before the United States Supreme Court on or before August 24, with the docketing of a case which will probably be called for trial during the court's fall term.

The case will come up, on a writ of error, from the District Court of Northern Ohio, where Charles E. Ruthenberg, recently Socialist candidate for Mayor of Cleveland, Alfred Wagenknecht, Ohio state secretary of the Socialist party, and Charles Baker, Ohio state organizer of that party, were convicted of having conspired to induce persons subject to the draft to evade the law. They were sentenced to one year in the Canton (Ohio) workhouse.

Two Guard Regiments  
Are Delayed UpstateThousands Gathered to Greet  
23d and 71st Disappointed;  
Recruiting Brisk

Thousands of persons who visited Van Cortlandt Park yesterday in the hope of seeing the 23d and 71st regiments make camp, following their release from guard duty "somewhere upstate," were disappointed when it was announced that the men would not arrive until Monday morning. Staff officers and members of the Quartermaster's Department will reach the park some time to-day.

The last contingent of the 47th Infantry, of Brooklyn, entrained yesterday for Richmond, Va.

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This "Slacker" Has Only Seven  
Dependent Upon Him for Support

Abe Solokin Wanted to Fight, but Board Found His \$18

Salary Is Family's Only Income, So He Will Stay Home  
—Archie Wants a Special Vegetarian Field Kitchen

Wallace (not, of course, the fabled man-eating lion of that name, but a comparatively harmless biped of the Hooper family) flustered into the State Arsenal yesterday morning as the last faint echoes of reveille were fading. Charles F. Hunter, Draft Director Conkling's right hand man, who had been snatching a few hours' sleep, rose wearily from a camp cot to act as reception committee.

"I am seeking information," said Wallace. "About exemption, I mean. You see, I'm the only son of a widowed mother and for her sake I'd rather not be drafted."

"Is she solely dependent on you?" asked Hunter.

"Oh, dear, no!" smiled Wallace. "Mother's quite well off. But I'm sure she would worry herself sick if I were to go to war. Mother's that kind, don't you know?"

"Afraid that won't make any difference," Hunter told him. "If your board has certified you're as good as in the army now."

Wallace weathered the shock well. He had another string to his bow. "I'm not fit for work in the trenches, anyhow," he sighed. "Why, this is my first day out of a sick bed. If they did take me I fear I'd be nothing but a burden on the government."

What Hunter said to that ultimatum couldn't have been altogether sympathetic, for Wallace was quite pale when he went away.

"Listen," said Abe Solokin, "I want to go through with this thing, but I can't. I'm getting now \$18 a week and if it was a cent less I don't know what would happen to my folks. Maybe you'll call me a slacker, but I got to ask you to let me stay home."

That was how young Solokin wound up his exemption plea before Local Board 4, in the Bronx. He had begun by announcing, in a rather convinc-

ing way, that he really wanted to fight.

Yesterday, after the board had done some quiet investigating on its own account, Abe Solokin produced at headquarters his proofs—"the folks." These were: Item, an old and crippled father; Item, a crippled and old mother; Item, a sister who was blind; Item, a brother whom Abe is putting through the City College; Item, a sister, widowed and sickly; Item, two sickly children of the sickly sister.

The board didn't have to ask any questions. It knew already. And "Slacker" Solokin stays home.

Strictly though the rule be enforced against alcohol for the army, there is likely to be at least one chronic head-achet with Uncle Sam's overseas forces. That will be Archie's, although, perhaps, Archie still has high hopes that his appeal to the district board will win him a discharge.

One of the few cases that are ready for consideration by the higher board to-morrow is the one that Archie brought in.

In an affidavit Archie (the district ex-emptors haven't decided yet on the question of making public full names) says that if everything isn't just as his head starts to ache, at which times he is utterly incapacitated.

To back the affidavit he has submitted a letter from a friend, a nurse in Johns Hopkins Hospital, warning him to abstain from meat and beer. The beer question is settled, Archie admits, but meat, he points out, is the piece de resistance of the army ration. Now, asks Archie, what is the government doing to do—except to start a special vegetarian field kitchen?

There is another claim the district board doesn't anticipate much trouble in deciding. It was presented in the form of a letter, which winds up in this wise:

"Now, I've told you I'm a United States citizen, and a patriotic one. I'll do all I can for the country in other ways, but I won't take human life or handle firearms. I've never done either, and I never will."

The Naval Militia to be stationed in Long Island City.

Yesterday's enlistments in the army totaled fifty-four, in the National Guard seventeen, and hundreds of young college and business men applied at the offices of the Military Training Camps Association for enrollment in the aviation section of the army.

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District Boards to  
Hear Draft Pleas  
Of War Workers

Third of Thousand Exemption

Claims Based on Oc-

cupational Grounds

Cases On To-morrow

Tangle in Local Boards Re-

sults in Appeal Affidavits

Being Held Up

By to-morrow night a half hundred young New Yorkers probably will have heard the final word determining whether, a month hence, they will be taking orders from a civilian boss or learning how to take trenches from the Hun.

The word will come from the district board, through its chairman, Charles E. Hughes. About a thousand industrial exemption claims and notices of appeal from decisions of the local boards had been filed with the district board up to last evening. Of these about fifty are accompanied by the proper affidavits and are in such shape that, were the higher ex-emptors sitting to-day, they could be immediately considered.

However, the board will make an early start to-morrow morning, and its sub-committee should be ready by afternoon to report back to the full board on the merits of the cases assigned to them. Since the disposition of the claims is largely prescribed by regulation, it is not unlikely that the sub-committee's "yes" or "no" will be at once ratified and published.

Many Claims Soundly Based

For the most part, the claims that are ready are soundly based. A good share are those of munitions workers, standardized and backed by their employers. A few are freaks, in dealing with which the course of the board is obvious. One man, for instance, seeks a discharge over the head of his local board because meat is part of the army ration and meat gives him headaches.

Fully a third of the thousand-odd exemption claims in the hands of the district board, it is estimated by Secretary W. B. Davenport, are made on occupational grounds. The rest are appeals.

Lack of coordination between the 189 local boards and lack of understanding of the regulations on the part of the public combine to delay action on the great majority of cases. In the district board's headquarters, on the third floor of the Federal Building, two forces of clerks worked through the afternoon trying to straighten out the tangle.

One portion of the clerical staff was sending information by letter to registrants, whose incomplete claims were at hand; the other busy transmitting orders by telephone to the local boards.

All Documents Unloaded

The regulations require that the lower boards send up to the district board as soon as they receive notice that one of their rulings has been appealed, the affidavits upon which the ruling was based. Few of the exemption divisions thus far have complied. Some which have complied, on the other hand, have been overgenerous and have insisted on unloading the district board with all the documents in their possession.

There will be less of red tape in carrying a case through the district board than registrants have heretofore encountered in transmission of business at local headquarters. Whereas with a local board, only the Federal affidavit forms could be used in connection with an exemption or discharge claim, the district board asks only that affidavits be as brief as consistent with clarity. The man with an appeal or an industrial claim need only state his case in his own words.

Among some of the local board members there seems to be a belief that with the organization of the district board all work of passing on exemption claims has been lifted from their shoulders. Of this the district board has no information at its hand yesterday, for many registrants in the crowd that besieged the Federal Building headquarters said the local boards had refused to permit them to file affidavits insisting they no longer held jurisdiction.

The fault here lies with the local board members, many of whom have not taken time to study the regulations. First action on claims, excepting only those in which the occupation of the registrant in industry or agriculture is specified, must be taken by the local boards. From their decision both government and registrant has right of appeal.

Mobilization in  
The Kitchen

Many persons in all parts of the United States and Canada are now cultivating the mandarin maize, which is being extensively raised in the mountainous regions of this country. The introduction of its culture was due to the researches of Professor Gilbert Wilson, of the University of Minnesota.

While investigating the agriculture of the Mandan Indians he learned the secrets of the cultivation of the peculiar variety of corn which was cultivated in accordance with secret methods developed by its tribe. This corn is hardy and prolific and withstands the cold weather.

The American Museum of Natural History on June 15 of this year sowed five varieties of the Mandan corn in a tulip bed in front of the institution. Questions about the museum's now widely known corn patch are accompanied, in many cases, by requests for seed. These requests are being referred to the Montana Agricultural College, at Bozeman, Mont., where extensive studies of the corn are being made at its experimental station. The American Museum's stock now consists of only a few ears, which are being saved for exhibition purposes.

Among the states in which special interest in the Mandan corn is being shown are New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio, North Carolina, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and New Hampshire, and many inquiries have been received also from the Province of Quebec, Canada.

The remarkable success which has attended the introduction of the Mandan maize is an illustration of how the researches of pure science are constantly aiding the activities of practical life. The discovery made by Dr. Wilson while preparing a scientific thesis has led to the cultivation of corn in vast mountainous regions where the corn never grew before and will increase by millions of bushels the output of America's chief cereal.

Ouimet to Fight  
For His CountryGolf Champion Announces  
He Will Not Ask Exemption  
From Draft

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Francis Ouimet, Western amateur golf champion and former national amateur and open title holder, to-day announced that he would not claim exemption from the draft. He has passed the physical examination.

"My services are at my country's disposal in whatever capacity I can do the most good," he said, "whether this proves to be in the army or playing golf in aid of the Red Cross."

Ouimet said he had received anonymous letters charging him with being a slacker, based upon reports that he would ask exemption.

George ("Duffy") Lewis, outfielder of the world champion Boston Americans, to-day enrolled as a yeoman in the Naval Reserve. When called into service Lewis will report for duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard on the Pacific Coast, as his home is at Alameda, Cal.

Volcano in Salvador

Still Spouting Lava

SAN SALVADOR, Aug. 11.—The volcano which early in June laid waste the region around the Salvadorean capital continues to spout burning lava. Thousands of persons, natives and foreigners, daily visit the scene of the eruption, which offers a unique spectacle.

France to Send  
Instructors for  
American CampsExperts in All Branches of  
Warfare Assigned for  
Service Here

16 Weeks of Training

War Department Gives No  
Intimation, However, of  
When Men Will Sail

(From The Tribune Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The French War Office has designated a sufficient number of officers who have had experience in front-line fighting for the thirty-two cantonment camps in the United States to have at least one each, it was learned at the War Department to-day. The officers will be assigned to particular divisional camps by the War Department.

In addition, France already has furnished specialists in several branches of warfare, aviation, artillery, etc., for the instruction of American officers, some of whom are attached temporarily to the War College in Washington, where, at the present time, a number of National Guard officers are undergoing special instruction. These officers, it is believed, will

be attached to the staffs of the commanders of divisional camps and instruct both the National Guard and the National Army in modern warfare and methods.

Plan Sixteen Weeks' Training

It was learned also to-day that the plans of the War Department call for sixteen weeks of intensive training for the National Guard and the National Army. Another period of training after the troops reach France is contemplated, but whether the soldiers will be transferred to France immediately after completing their sixteen weeks' instruction and training in the American camps is not known. It was believed to be probable that a substantial number of men to undergo their first training in the divisional camps will be retained here to assist in breaking in the second contingent of 500,000 men of the National Army.

The special instruction being given to National Guard officers, picked men from the several states, at the War College in Washington covers the entire physical field of land warfare as it has developed in Europe.

Most of the instruction, including a large number of pamphlets prepared by the War College with the assistance of French and British information, is confidential, and the officers have been selected for discussing their instruction.

French Officers Confident

One of the things that have tremendously impressed these officers, however, is the supreme confidence and conviction of their French instructors, who do not question the ultimate issue of the war, although they do not attempt to conceal anything of its problems and its horrors.

One of the things they are trying to drive home to the American officers is that the American troops must be informed of the atrocities committed by the Germans, in order that they may be made "fighting mad," for, they say, when men go into battle lacking the determination to punish their lack in one of the most vital elements of efficiency in warfare as it is conducted on the Western front in Europe to-day.

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FIFTH AVENUE

39th Street

## Dining Room Furniture

Featured Tomorrow in the Midsummer Sale

August Reductions Throughout the Entire Stock Range from 10 to 50 Per Cent.



Mahogany or Walnut Sheraton Dining Room Suite, ten pieces, 72-inch Sideboard, 43-inch China Cabinet, 42-inch Serving Table, 54-inch Extension Table extending to eight feet, five Side Chairs, and one Arm Chair, seats upholstered in haircloth \$495.00

Sixth Floor

## August Sale of Oriental Rugs

The Most Important Sale of Oriental Rugs We Have Ever Held

Room Size Rugs					
Size.	Formerly. Sale Price.		Size.	Formerly. Sale Price.	
Mahal 9.3x7.3.....	\$145.00	<b>\$115.00</b>	Chinese 12.0x9.....	\$240.00	<b>\$175.00</b>
Mahal 10.3x7.3.....	\$165.00	<b>\$140.00</b>	Chinese 12x9.....	\$250.00	<b>\$185.00</b>
Mahal 11.3x9.6.....	\$225.00	<b>\$165.00</b>	Chinese 12x12.....	\$375.00	<b>\$250.00</b>
Khiwa 12.0x9.1.....	\$225.00	<b>\$175.00</b>	Kirmanshah 8.10x9.6.....	\$400.00	<b>\$240.00</b>
Khiwa 12.3x8.10.....	\$200.00	<b>\$135.00</b>	Kirmanshah 11.0x8.7.....	\$460.00	<b>\$395.00</b>
Khiwa 14.6x10.2.....	\$325.00	<b>\$230.00</b>	Kirmanshah 11.10x8.10.....	\$525.00	<b>\$440.00</b>

## Beloochistan Rugs

Sizes 2.4x4.0 to 2.10x5.0  
\$23.50, \$30.00 and \$35.00

## Persian Hall Rugs

Comprising about 100 Rugs in sizes from 2.6 to 6.6 wide and 9.0 to 13.6 long. Heavy qualities and very exceptional values.

Group 1, \$45.00.

Group 2, \$55.00

Group 3, \$65.00

Fifth Floor.

## Persian Mosoul Rugs

Heavy silky pieces in excellent variety of designs and colorings.

Sizes 3.3 to 4.3 wide and 6.0 to 7.6 long.  
\$29.50, \$37.50, \$40.00 and \$45.00

Note—During the August Sale we are offering Exceptional Values in

## Extra Size Rugs

In All Weaves.  
Sizes range from 12 to 15 feet wide and 17 to 27 feet long.

Prices \$460.00 to \$975.00

## August Clearance

## Sale of Linens

Begins Monday, August 13th  
More than \$25,000 worth of Household and Decorative Linens to be closed out at

Remarkable Price Concessions  
Typical of the many splendid values are Tablecloths.....\$2.95 to \$31.00

Formerly \$3.75 to \$62.00 each

Napkins.....\$1.85 to \$16.85

Formerly \$2.50 to \$25.00 a dozen

Towels.....\$2.95 to \$6.00

Formerly \$3.75 to \$7.50 a dozen

Linen Sheets.....\$9.75

Formerly \$12.00 a pair

Linen Pillow Cases.....\$2.50

Formerly \$3.50 a pair

Decorative Linens at Even Greater Reductions

Second Floor.

## Now in Progress, August Sale of

## Selected Furs

At Savings of One-Third  
Hudson Seal Coats  
(seal dyed Muskrat)

Semi-fitted and full flare, 46 and 48 inch models; some with Skunk collars and cuffs.

\$135.00, \$165.00, \$175.00, \$225.00

Natural Muskrat Coats

Belted and flare models, some with Nutria collars and cuffs.

\$77.50, \$87.50, \$125.00

Hudson Seal Capelet (dyed Muskrat)

\$26.50

Muff to match.....\$16.50

Skunk Animal Scarf.....\$31.50

Muff to match.....\$26.50

Skunk Capelet.....\$55.00

Muff to match.....\$34.50

Third Floor.

## The Route of Refinements

Aboard train, perhaps more than elsewhere, one instinctively recognizes and appreciates an unusual air of refinement.

New Jersey Central service is characterized by a marked sense of the fitness of things—an exceptional skill and care in catering to the traveler's "creature comforts."

Hence it happens, the most knowing travelers—they who journey often between New York and Philadelphia—display a wise choice in preferring "The Route of Refinements." Try it—for your comfort's sake.

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Fast trains leave "Every Hour on the Hour," Liberty Street, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. also 10 P. M. week days, and 8.15, 9.00, 10.30, 11.00 A. M. and hourly to 10.00 P. M., Sundays. Midnight train daily, sleeper ready 10 P. M. Leave West 23d Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.